

MR. MR. HALLETT

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BOROUGH OF



SCARBOROUGH

North

ANNUAL REPORT

on the Health, Sanitary
Conditions, etc., of the
Borough of Scarborough for
—— the year 1935. ——

BY

STANLEY FOX LINTON,

T.D., M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer, Medical
Superintendent of the Corpora-
:: tion Isolation Hospital ::

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INDEX.

	PAGE.
Ambulance facilities	19
Ante-natal care	19
Bacteriology	15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29
Births	12
Clinics and treatment centres	16, 17, 18
Common lodging-houses	26
Dairies and cowsheds	27
Deaths	10
Diphtheria Immunisation	38
Factory and Workshop Acts	30, 31
Food and Drugs Act	28
Food inspection	30, 34
Health education	24
Home nursing	14, 15
Hospitals	16, 17, 18
Housing	33, 34
Ice Cream	29
Infantile mortality	11
Infant welfare	20
Infectious diseases	16, 17, 36
Inquests	14
Isolation hospital	16
Marriages	14
Maternal mortality	19
Maternity and child welfare	19, 20
Maternity and nursing homes	18
Maternity beds	17
Meat inspection	30
Meteorology	39, 40
Midwives	15
Milk	34, 35
Offensive trades	27
Orthopædic hospital	17, 18
Population	5
Rescue work	19
Sanatorium	16
Sanitary inspection	25
Shipping	32
Slaughterhouses	29
Social conditions	5
Staff	7
Statistics	8, 9
Swimming Bath	22, 23
Tuberculosis	17, 38
Unemployment	8
Vaccination	36
Water supply	20



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
KING STREET,
SCARBOROUGH.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of Scarborough.

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1935: it is an "ordinary report," not a "survey report," and is drawn up on the lines indicated in the Ministry of Health's Circular 1492.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population of the borough is 41,700, less by 118 than his estimate for 1934.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There were 520 live births and 622 deaths, resulting in a natural decrease of 102.

The birth-rate was 12.5. The actual or crude death-rate was 14.9; standardised, so as to be comparable with other standardised death-rates, it was 12.0. The birth and death rates for England and Wales were 14.7 and 11.7 respectively.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate (i.e. the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) was 75. An increase in the number of deaths from premature birth has sent this rate up. The figure for England and Wales was 57.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was no epidemic during the year of any infectious disease, notifiable or non-notifiable.

Immunisation against diphtheria fell off as the year went on, probably because there was only one death from diphtheria during the year. Parents are thus lulled into a false sense of security. Much re-testing of children after immunisation was done with entirely satisfactory results.

MILK.

Too much poor milk is still sold in Scarborough. Figures given in the report shew that the percentage of samples reported by the public analyst to be adulterated is between two and three times as high in Scarborough as it is in England and Wales. That this should continue year after year is not a credit to the town. On the other hand, there has been recently a great improvement in cleanliness, which was well maintained last year.

HOUSING.

The number of new houses built during the year was 285, of which 155, including 45 with state assistance, were built by the Corporation. The number of houses rendered fit in consequence of action informal or formal taken by your officers was 301. Progress was made with slum clearance. Clearance of the Cross Street and Dumble Street area

was well advanced at the end of the year and has since been completed. A beginning has been made with re-housing the dwellers in the Ebenezer Place and Globe Street areas.

The following seven areas were represented during the year for clearance:—

William Street No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	15 houses.
Providence Place	...	...	...	...	..	30 ,,
Henrietta Court	...	...	...	...	...	9 ,,
Durham Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	8 ,,
Mill Street	...	...	...	...	...	21 ,,
Burn's Yard	...	...	...	...	...	13 ,,
Lime Kiln Hill	...	...	...	...	...	10 ,,

The Council has declared these areas to be Clearance Areas.

I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking those ladies who, week after week, some of them for years, have given their time and service to the work of the Child Welfare Centres. The efficiency of that work owes a great deal to their help. Their names are Mrs. Birdsall, Miss J. Chafer, Miss Dent, Mrs. Harland, Miss Hill, Mrs. Jeffrey, Miss B. Newsome, Miss G. Richardson, Mrs. Robson, Miss D. Robson, Miss Routledge, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Augusta Tindall, Miss Turnbull, Miss E. Walker.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FOX LINTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1936.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or part time.	Contributions to Salary under P.H. Acts or from Exchequer	Other Public Offices held.
S. Fox Linton ...	M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer. Medical Officer M. & C. W. Committee. Medical Superintendent Corporation Isolation Hospital.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and School Medical Inspector, Yorks. NR. County Council.
Elizabeth R. Jamieson ...	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	
R. H. Stephenson ...	Cert. M.I., A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Chief Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	None.
G. Trinder ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	None.
C. Anthony ...	...	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss G. V. Hunter	...	Clerk.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss A. C. Carrier	...	Clerk.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss Isabel Beeforth	Certified Midwife. State Registered Nurse.	Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	None.
Miss B. A. Dixon ...	Certified Midwife. State Registered Nurse.	Health Visitor.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	None.
Miss E. Chambers...	...	Assistant Health Visitor.	Part.	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Nurse.
Mrs. E. Crosby ...	State Registered Nurse (General and Fever)	Matron, Sanatorium.	Whole.	No.	None.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area, land and inland water, 3,871 acres, including foreshore and tidal water, 4,185 statute acres.

Population, Census 1931, 41,791; estimated mid-year 1935, 41,700.

Number of inhabited houses, including flats (end of 1935), according to rate books, 12,010.

Rateable value, £416,241.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,626.

Number of new houses built, 285.

Hours of bright sunshine, 1,510.9.

Total rainfall, in inches, 27.69; in millimetres, 703.

The town's chief sources of prosperity are:—

- (1) Catering for visitors during the season, which lasts from Whitsuntide to the latter part of September, and also during the shorter holiday seasons at Easter and Christmas.
- (2) The fishing industry.

Scarborough is also an important market and shopping centre for a large surrounding area.

The public health of the town is not appreciably affected by any particular occupation followed by the inhabitants.

The maximum numbers of unemployed registered in the books of the Labour Exchange were 2,104 males on the 14th January, and 805 females on the 18th November.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.
Live Births (legitimate) ...	474	239	235
Live births (illegitimate) ...	46	22	24
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 12.5.			
Still Births	12	12	24
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 44.			
*Deaths	622	307	315
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.9.			
Ditto ditto ditto			standardised, †12.0.

Deaths from puerperal causes (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list) :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29.—Puerperal sepsis	4	7.4
No. 30.—Other puerperal causes	—	0.0
	—	—
Total	4	7.4
	—	—

Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	75
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	82
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ...	4

During the year 166 deaths of residents and non-residents occurred in public institutions in the borough, representing 26 per cent. of the total number.

* The number of deaths occurring in the borough was 650; from these must be deducted 57 deaths of non-residents, while 29 deaths of residents occurring elsewhere must be added.

† i.e., Corrected for the age and sex constitution of the population.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1935.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.		REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Influenza	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	2	5	2
Encephalitis lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	26	...	...	...	...	3	9	11	3	15	11	14	11
Other tuberculous diseases...	5	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	4
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...
General paralysis of the in- sane, tabes dorsalis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1
Cancer, malignadiseases.....	88	...	...	...	...	1	7	23	57	38	50	36	53
Diabetes	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	4	8	4	9
Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	31	17	22	18	25
Heart disease	181	...	...	1	...	2	4	33	141	99	82	106	87
Aneurysm .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases...	77	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	67	30	47	23	37
Bronchitis ..	22	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	14	11	11	9	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	24	4	1	...	1	...	1	5	12	11	13	12	13
Other respiratory diseases...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	2
Peptic Ulcer	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	...	5	...
Diarrhœa, &c (under 2 years)	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1
Appendicitis	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Other diseases of Liver, etc.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	...
Other digestive diseases	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	4	7
Acute and chronic nephritis	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	11	10	8	9	8
Puerperal sepsis	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Other puerperal causes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital debility and mal- formation, premature birth	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	12	13
Senility.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	2	5
Suicide.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3	1	4
Other violence	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	4	7	5
Other defined causes	51	2	1	2	2	5	5	12	22	31	20	24	20
Causes ill-defined or un- known ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	622	39	2	6	6	13	42	127	387	307	315	307	324

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1935.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified Uncertified ..	17 ...	4 ...	I ...	.. ...	22 ...	7 ..	6 ..	2 ..	2 ..	39 ...
Enteric fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
Diphtheria and croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	2
Other tuberculous diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Convulsions.....	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I
Laryngitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	I	...	4
Diarrhœa, etc.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I
Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	2
Gastritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth.....	2	I	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I
Congenital malformations.....	3	I	...	...	4	2	...	...	..	6
Premature birth	8	I	I	...	10	I	I	...	...	12
Atrophy, debility and marasmus .....	...	I	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	2
Other causes	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals.....	17	4	I	...	22	7	6	2	2	39

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1935.

*England and Wales, 140 smaller towns (Provisional figures based on weekly and
quarterly returns) and Scarborough.*

	England and Wales	140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	Scarborough
Rates per 1,000 population			
BIRTHS :—			
Live	14·7	14·8	12·5
Still	0·62	0·64	0·58
DEATHS :—			
All causes	11·7	11·2	12·0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	0·0	0·0	0·0
Smallpox	—	—	—
Measles	0·03	0·03	0·0
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·0
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·03	0·05
Diphtheria	0·08	0·07	0·02
Influenza	0·18	0·17	0·14
Violence	0·52	0·41	0·26
NOTIFICATIONS :—			
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2·96	2·75	1·56
Diphtheria	1·60	1·34	1·18
Enteric Fever... ..	0·04	0·06	0·07
Erysipelas	0·42	0·37	0·26
Pneumonia	1·15	0·98	0·53
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age....	57	55	75
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	5·7	3·8	7·7
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—			
Puerperal Sepsis	1·68	Not available	7·7
Others..	2·42		0·0
Total	4·10		7·7
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. live and still)			
MATERNAL MORTALITY,—			
Puerperal Sepsis	1·61	Not available	7·4
Others... ..	2·32		0·0
Total	3·93		7·4
NOTIFICATIONS :—			
Puerperal Fevea	3·60	2·76	7·4
Puerperal Pyrexia	9·44	8·25	5·5

AGE INCIDENCE OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS, 1935.

Quarter.	All Ages		Under 1 year		1 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 44 years		45 to 64 years		Over 65 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First	77	92	7	7	1	2	1	—	1	2	4	9	17	16	46	56
Second	89	92	4	4	1	1	—	1	1	2	8	5	20	13	55	66
Third	57	54	6	7	1	1	2	—	—	3	3	3	12	15	33	25
Fourth	84	77	2	2	1	—	—	2	2	2	5	5	17	17	57	49
TOTAL	307	315	19	20	4	4	3	3	4	9	20	22	66	61	191	196
	622		39		8		6		13		42		127		387	

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS.

Age Period	Town	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
Under 1 year	39	7	6	11	6	8	1
1 to 4 years	8	2	—	3	2	—	1
5 to 14 years	6	—	—	1	3	2	—
15 to 24 years	13	2	4	4	2	1	—
25 to 44 years	42	3	13	5	12	5	4
45 to 64 years	127	21	15	30	22	23	16
65 years and over	387	60	59	56	82	64	66
All Ages	622	95	97	110	129	103	88

INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held inquests during the year on 40 deaths, including 13 deaths of visitors. Ages and causes of death were as follows:

Age at death.				Cause of deaths.			
Under 1 year	1	Accident	11				
1 to 4 years	—	Suicide	3				
5 to 14 years	2	Diseases of Heart and circulation	16				
15 to 24 years	2	Cerebral hæmorrhage	3				
25 to 64 years	17	Other causes	7				
65 years and over	18						
	—		—				
	40		40				
	—		—				

Sixteen deaths were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination without inquest, eleven being due to diseases of the heart and circulation and five to other causes. One death from cardiac degeneration was uncertified.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in the borough during the year was 381, equivalent to a rate of 18.9 persons married per 1,000 of the population of all ages. The rate for England and Wales was 17.1.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1.—NURSING IN THE HOME.

- (a) General.
- (b) For infectious diseases.

Nursing under both these heads is provided by the Scarborough

District Nursing Association, to which in respect of (b) the Corporation contributes annually the sum of £30.

(a)	Patients nursed (excluding maternity cases) ...	653	
	Visits paid	15,969	
		Patients Nursed.	Visits Paid.
(b)	Tuberculosis	23	333
	Ophthalmia neonatorum	11	318
	Post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases	43	98
	Totals ...	77	749

The Superintendent of the District Nursing Association is informed at once of each case of ophthalmia neonatorum; a nurse then visits, and, if necessary, takes on the case for nursing.

2. MIDWIVES.

The District Nursing Association maintains two midwives, and towards their cost receives from the Corporation the sum of £200 annually. Twenty-four trained midwives practised in the town during the year, of whom 16 were general trained state-registered nurses. There is also one untrained midwife on the roll who does not practice.

The number of confinements attended in 1933 by the D.N.A. Midwives was 176, and the number of visits paid to them was 4,304.

3.—LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The following are the arrangements for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens:—

Examination of diphtheria swabs, of sputum for tubercle bacilli, of hair for ringworm in school children, and the Widal test for typhoid fever are carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. All other examinations, including cultural tests for typhoid bacilli, meningococci, etc., bacteriological examination of water, etc., are performed at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health.

The work done during the year is shewn in the following table:—

By the Medical Officer of Health—

Specimen	Examination Required	Positive	Negative	TOTAL
Throat and Nose Swabs	Diphtheria bacilli	182	1277	1459
Hairs	Ringworm	5	6	11
Blood	Widal	4	4	8
	TOTALS	191	1287	1478

Examinations carried out for the Scarborough Corporation by the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health during 1935:—

Specimen	Examination Required	Positive	Negative	TOTAL
Milk	Chemical	—	—	57
Milk	Bacteriological	—	—	119
Milk	Biological for T.B.	3	87	90
Ice Cream... ..	Bacteriological	—	—	23
Water	Full bacteriological	—	—	59
Water	B. coli only	—	—	130
Swabs, (Throat and Nose)	Diphtheria bacilli	34	648	682
Diphtheria Cultures ...	Virulence	3	4	7
Blood	Widal	1	1	2
Flock	Chlorides (quantitative) ...	—	—	11
Urine	For Typhoid	1	14	15
Faeces	For Typhoid	—	2	19
Blood	Culture	—	—	3
Exudates	Culture	—	—	4
„	Microscopical... ..	—	—	3
Vaccine	Count	—	—	2
Blood	Count	—	—	2
TOTALS				1228

1,459 blood serum slopes were supplied.

4.—HOSPITALS.

FEVER.—The Corporation Isolation Hospital is situated in Newby Lane just outside the borough. It consists of an administrative block, a laundry block containing disinfecting chambers, mortuary, etc., a porter's lodge and discharge rooms, and wards for scarlet fever (14 beds), diphtheria (10 beds) and observation (2 beds). There is also the open-air ward referred to below.

The number of admission during the year was 155, including 18 to the open-air ward. Details are given in the following table:—

Disease.	Number of Patients admitted.	Deaths.	Percentage case mortality	Average stay in days.
Scarlet fever	* 71	1	1·4	40
Diphtheria	† 50	2	4	71
Admitted as scarlet fever :—				
Osteomyelitis of femur	1	1	—	8
Admitted as diphtheria :				
Tonsillitis	2	—	—	12
Diphtheria “carriers”	2	—	—	48
Typhoid fever	2	—	—	55
Measles	4	—	—	15
Whooping cough	2	—	—	28
Phthisis	1	—	—	8
German measles	2	—	—	22
Total	137	4	—	—
Open Air Ward... ..	18	—	—	104

* Includes 14 from outside the borough.

† „ 2 „ „

Scarborough has an agreement with Middlesbrough for the admission of smallpox cases occurring in Scarborough to the Middlesbrough smallpox hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.—An open-air pavilion at the Scarborough isolation hospital is used in the summer months for early cases of tuberculosis, chiefly children of pre-tuberculous type.

For admissions during the year see above under Fever Hospitals.

MATERNITY.—Five beds for cases recommended from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are subsidised by the Corporation at Dybdale Nursing Home, Avenue Victoria, at a cost of £5 per annum, and £4 4s. per bed per week when occupied.

Seventy-four patients were admitted during the year, the periods of occupation adding up to 151 weeks.

Seventeen of the patients were delivered by midwives, and 57 by their own doctors. There was one still birth. Medical assistance was sought by the midwife in twelve cases. Four babies died, the causes being congenital heart disease (2), spina bifida (1) and injury at birth (1).

CHILDREN.—There is a children's ward in the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.

Orthopaedic cases needing hospital treatment are sent to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside. Cases of tuberculosis are paid for by the North Riding County Council, others by the Corporation of Scarborough through the Education Committee or the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee as the case may be.

Three Scarborough children were under treatment in the hospital at the beginning of the year.

- (1) Boy (A.W., 9 years). Tuberculosis of spine. Admitted in June, 1933, discharged in February, 1935, after 1 year 8 months in hospital, wearing spinal jacket, the disease being quiescent.
- (2) Girl (D.P., 5 years). Congenital dislocation of left hip. Admitted August, 1933, and discharged April, 1935, after 1 year 8 months in hospital, walking well.
- (3) Girl (J.A., 16 years). Tuberculosis of hip. Admitted March, 1934, and discharged May, 1935, walking satisfactorily.

Eight children were admitted during the year.

- (1) Boy (H.P., 6 years). Tuberculosis of right ankle. Admitted in March and discharged in November, fit to return to school.
- (2) Girl (F.M., 5 years). Club feet. Admitted (fourth time) in April and discharged in May, walking fairly well.
- (3) Boy (F.T., 10 years). Deformities of left hip and toes. Admitted in April and discharged in June, improved.
- (4) Boy (H.E.S., 10 years). Spinal curvature. Admitted in May and discharged in July, much improved.
- (5) Girl (E.M.L., 8 years). Wry neck. Admitted in June and discharged in July, cured.
- (6) Girl (M.B., 8 years). Acute inflammation of bone and hip joint. Admitted in July and still in hospital at end of year.

- (7) Boy (P.H., 7 years). Old injury of elbow. Admitted in September and discharged in December, much improved.
- (8) Boy (C.C., 8 years). Old fracture at elbow joint. Admitted in December, and still in hospital at end of year.

After discharge from hospital patients attend the orthopaedic clinic, where they are kept under observation and, if necessary, treatment by splint, plaster, massage, remedial exercises, etc.

The orthopaedic clinic is conducted by the Council of Social Welfare, to which the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees make grants calculated on an attendance basis. The clinic is held on Friday, in the morning at the Council of Social Welfare premises in Elder Street, and in the afternoon at the Scarborough Hospital. It is attended weekly by the orthopaedic after-care sister, and monthly, on the first Friday afternoon, by the orthopaedic surgeon. The number of attendances made last year by Scarborough children, exclusive of tuberculosis cases, for whom the North Riding County Council is responsible, was 995.

GENERAL.—The Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary, Friar's Entry, a voluntary general hospital, serves the town and a large surrounding district. It provides beds for medical, surgical and ophthalmic cases, and has X-ray, dental, ophthalmic, massage and ultra violet ray departments, as well as a pathological department situated outside the hospital. The hospital contains 70 beds.

The number of patients admitted during 1934 was 1,445, the highest figure so far recorded, and the average daily number of occupied beds 62.9. A new hospital to contain 140 beds is being built on the western outskirts of the town, and will, it is hoped, be opened before the end of the year.

The hospital provides accommodation for the following public services:—

North Riding County Council: Venereal diseases clinic.
Tuberculosis dispensary.

Council of Social Welfare: Orthopaedic clinic.

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics of the Corporation send many children to the hospital out-patient department for treatment, including a considerable number for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. The hospital keeps a roster of the latter, and deals with a few of them every week.

The Public Assistance Infirmary in Dean Road continues to accommodate the same classes of patients as it did before the Local Government Act, 1929, came into force, including tuberculous patients, maternity patients, mental patients, patients suffering from chronic disease, and aged and infirm persons.

5. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The County Council has delegated to the Corporation its functions as Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts. The registration and supervision of Maternity and Nursing Homes remains, however, in the hands of the County Council.

6. INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH.

The S. Mary's Rescue Home, 21, Albemarle Crescent, provides accommodation for unmarried mothers and their infants before and after child-birth.

The following are the figures for the year:—

	Girls.	Infants.
In the home 1st January, 1935	8	7
Admitted during 1935	55	28
In the home 31st December, 1935	9	6

Of the mothers admitted, 12 entered the home before and 16 after the birth of their babies.

7. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases:—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases:—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation, and is in charge of the police.

8. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There were no alterations in the arrangements during 1935.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The investigation of maternal deaths is undertaken by the medical officer of health in association with the practitioner (if any) who conducted the labour.

Investigation of cases of puerperal fever is also undertaken by the medical officer of health. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough; consultant services are available by arrangement with the honorary surgeons of the hospital, and nursing services are provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association. Cases of puerperal fever are usually admitted to the general hospital.

A stock of sterilized maternity outfits is maintained in the Maternity and Child Welfare department for issue on payment. Each outfit consists of a bag containing 9 large and 9 medium sanitary pads, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cotton wool, and a supply of gauze. The charge is 3/-, of which 1/- is refunded on return of the bag.

HEALTH VISITING.

The two health visitors divide the town between them, and each is responsible for the visiting of infants under 1 year and children between 1 and 5 years in her area.

The year's figures summarising the maternity and child welfare work are as follows:—

Number of infant and child welfare clinics held ...	149
Number of first attendances of infants	404
Total attendances of infants and young children ...	10063
Average number of attendances per clinic	67
Number of separate ante-natal clinics	86
Number of first attendances at ante-natal clinic ...	250
Total number of attendances at ante-natal clinic ...	1220
Number of first visits to infants under 1 year ...	476
Total number of visits to infants under 1 year ...	1752
Number of visits to children 1 to 5 years	2793
Visits to expectant mothers	269
Minor ailments treated at clinic	487

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The two Health Visitors are appointed Infant Protection Visitors, and each acts as such in her own area. No special action was called for during the year.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The water supply of Scarborough is obtained from the Corallian limestones and grit, tapped at Irton by two wells with bore-holes, 428 and 430 feet deep respectively, at Cayton Bay by a spring, and at Osgodby by a well 127 feet deep.

Irton provides the bulk of the supply, Cayton being a useful addition.

Osgodby is not used.

Throughout the year bacteriological examinations of the water from each source were made by me. The results are shown briefly in the following table:—

	Number of Tests.	Colony Counts.		B. Coli.	Streptococci	Bacillus eteritidis sporogenes.
		Agar (48 hours) 37° c	Agar (3 days) 22° c			
Irton (raw)	12	212-470	492-1040	Present in 1-10 c.c.	Present in 10-20 c.c.	Present 9 times in 250 c.c.
Irton (filtered)	12	40-166	70-330	Present 3 times in 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.
Cayton Bay Spring	3	86-136	186-330	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.
Osgodby Well	1	900	2840	Present in 1 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.

In addition to these complete examinations, the Irton filtered water was tested 135 times during the year for the presence of B. coli only.

This is done three times a week. B. coli was absent from 100 c.c. 133 times and present in 100 c.c. twice (on the 8th and the 11th of July).

It will be seen that Irton water, after precipitation and filtration, is a pure and safe water.
The Cayton Bay spring provides a very pure water indeed.
The Osgodby water is not often used; when it is used it is chlorinated to obviate any risk there might be.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Bacteriological examination of the Aquarium swimming bath, a fresh water bath owned by the Corporation, and of the swimming pool, gave the following results:—
AQUARIUM BATH. Results of samples taken during 1935:—

Date	No. of organisms growing on Agar		B. Coli	Streptococci	Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	Remarks
	In (48 hours) at 37°c	In (3 days) at 22°c				
May 21st. During filling of Bath	190	560	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	Clean
May 22nd. 24 hours later before chlorination	Innumerable	Innumerable	Present in 0·1 c.c.	Present in 1 c.c.	Present in 250 c.c.	Dirty
May 22nd. 1½ hours after chlorination	2,200	6,800	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Present in 250 c.c.	Not clean
July 30th. 24 hours after chlorination (bath used in interval)	3,300	Innumerable	Present in 0·1 c.c.	Present in 0·1 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	Dirty
Aug. 2nd. 24 hours after chlorination (bath used in interval)	2,800	Innumerable	Present in 1·0 c.c.	Present in 10·0 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	Dirty
Aug. 8th. Water on entry	120	390	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	Clean
Aug. 12th. 5 hours after chlorination (bath used (in interval)	4,000	Innumerable	Present in 0·01 c.c.	Present in 0·1 c.c.	Present in 250 c.c.	Dirty

(Continued.)

Date	No. of organisms growing on Agar		B Coli	Streptococci	Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	
	In (48 hours) at 37° c	In (3 days) at 22° c				
Aug. 15th. Before chlorination	5,000	Innumerable	Present in 0.001 c.c.	Present in 0.1 c.c.	Present in 250 c.c.	Dirty
Aug. 15th. 1½ hours after chlorination	250	820	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	Clean
Aug. 21st. Before chlorination	5,250	Innumerable	Present in 0.1 c.c.	Present in 1.0 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	Dirty
Aug. 21st. 1½ hours after chlorination	320	1,160	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	Clean
RESULTS OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1935.						
BATHING POOL						
July 2nd	360	560	Present in 10 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	
July 10th	300	475	Present in 20 c.c.	Present in 20 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	
July 30th	390	710	Present in 10 c.c.	Present in 20 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	
Aug. 13th	42	170	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	
Aug. 26th	72	200	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.	

Chlorination of the Aquarium bath is effected by the addition of chloros so as to give one part of available chlorine per million. The results given above only shew once more that intermittent chlorination is almost useless. What is required is continuous chlorination and filtration.

Of the swimming pool results, the first three were regarded as unsatisfactory. The necessary steps were taken and the subsequent results were very good.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

We distribute 2,000 copies monthly of "Better Health," the journal published by the Central Council for Health Education. A contribution by the Medical Officer of Health appears in it every month.

These are distributed mainly to teachers and senior children in the schools, and also in the school clinics, in the maternity and child welfare clinics, to boy scouts and girl guides, to boys' clubs, to St. John Ambulance Association and British Red Cross Society detachments, and to the Scarborough Hospital.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report detailing the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1935.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Inspections of houses and premises (general)	4630
„ made under the Housing Acts, 1925-1930	236
Re-inspections and re-visits	1288
Complaints investigated	399
Inspections made under Factory and Workshops Act ...	419
„ „ to workplaces	415
„ „ to bakehouses	116
„ „ to offensive trade premises	32
„ „ to fish and chip shops	136
„ „ to manufacturers and purveyors of ice cream and their premises	82
„ „ under Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 ...	46
„ „ under Rent Restriction Act (applications for Certificates)	3
„ „ of shipping	81
„ „ of slaughterhouses	637
„ „ under the Public Health (Meat Regulations) (1924)	171
„ „ of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops ...	243
„ „ of common lodging houses	67
„ „ of premises where potted or preserved meat, fish and other foods are prepared (Scarborough Corporation Act) ...	171
„ „ tents, vans and sheds	37
„ „ public lavatories	89
„ „ of restaurant kitchens	104
„ „ under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 ...	233
Drains tested	104
Inspections of market and fish piers	112
Visits re enquiries into infectious cases	118

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices (Public Health Acts)	533
„ „ Housing Acts	55

Statutory Notices, Public Health Act, 1875 (Sec. 94)	83
„ „ Public Health Amendment Act, 1907 (Sec. 25), yards and passages	69
„ „ Housing Act, 1930 (Sec. 17)	16
„ „ Milk and Dairies Order	1
	<hr/>
	757

SUMMARY IN DETAIL OF WORK CARRIED OUT AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drains unstopped and repaired, etc.	21
Water closets repaired, lighted and ventilated	12
Pail closets abolished	2
New dustbins provided	841
Slopstones repaired or renewed	30
House and scullery roofs repaired	56
Skylights repaired or renewed	9
Chimney stacks repaired	7
Wash-copper repaired or renewed	6
Eavespouts and fallspouts repaired	37
Damp walls treated with damp resisting material	47.
External walls repointed, rendered or repaired	54
House floors repaired	63
Ventilation beneath floors	14
Doors and door jambs repaired	18
Weather boards and thresholds provided to doorways	13
Windows repaired	43
Staircases repaired and handrails fitted	13
Walls and ceilings plastered and attic ceilings underdrawn	61
Food stores provided or ventilated	22
Yards and passages re-paved or asphalted	254
Yards and passages cleansed	5
Rat-infested premises dealt with	6
Cooking ranges repaired	21
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance abated	1
Privies and w.c.'s cleansed and limewashed	1
Accumulations removed	2
Workshop nuisances abated	10
Earth banks removed	10

There were 19 notices outstanding on the books of the department at the end of the year. In the majority of instances the work was either in hand or the orders had been given for the work to be done.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There were two registered Common Lodging Houses until the end of February, when No. 15 was closed for demolition.

The number of beds occupied were as under:—

Men	6554
Women	705
Children	174

The general conditions of cleanliness and management have been good.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are seven offensive trade businesses established within the Borough, enumerated as follows:—

Tripe boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tallow chandlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat extractors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
							—

All were conducted satisfactorily.

FISH CURING HOUSES.

Only one of these businesses carried on herring kippering during the season, which was of very short duration. No complaints or nuisances arose therefrom.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

(IMPORTED GOODS) ORDERS.

Two hundred and thirty-three visits of inspection were made to vendors of goods enumerated in the above Orders. In four instances cautions were administered; in all other respects the goods enumerated in the various Orders were properly marked.

MANUFACTURE OF POTTED AND PRESERVED MEAT, FISH AND OTHER FOODS (SEC. 36), SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

Thirty-eight premises were on the register at the end of the year, and 171 inspections were made. Special attention was given to the maintenance of cleanliness of the utensils, also to the soundness of the materials used. All were found to be clean and satisfactory.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The total numbers of cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the register at the end of the year were as follows:—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wholesale dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Retail purveyors who retail within the borough but reside outside	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of registered dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Purveyors of bottled milk only	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

Four dairymen discontinued business during the year and 7 were added to the register.

243 visits of inspection were made during the year.

SAMPLES PROCURED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, ETC.

No. of samp'les taken.	Article.	Result of Examination.			
102	New milk	B. Coli absent from 100 c.c.	89		
		B. Coli present in 100 c.c.	13		
		Low Bacteria Count	101		
		High Bacteria Count	1		
43	"Certified milk" ...	Very clean—complied with the Order ...	43		
1	Grade A T.T. milk ...	Do. do.	1		
4	Grade "A" milk ...	Very clean—complied with the Order ...	4		
4	Pasteurised milk ...	Very clean—complied with the Order ...	4		
93	New and graded milks	Biological—negative for tuberculosis ..	90		
	"	" —positive for tuberculosis ...	3		

MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATION ORDER, 1923.

The number of licenses issued during the year to use the Special Designations were as follows:—

Certified	7
Grade "A." Tuberculin Tested	1
Grade "A"	4
Pastuerised	4

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 86 samples were procured and submitted to the Analyst for analysis, as under:—

Articles.	Genuine.	Not of the nature and substance of the article demanded.	Total.
Milk	52	10	62
Cream	5	...	5
Butter	14	...	14
Sausages	2	...	2
Sausage Meat ..	1	...	1
Lard	1	...	1
Melo Cubes ...	1	...	1
Totals	76	10	86

Ten samples of milk were certified as being unsatisfactory, the results of analysis and action taken being as follows:—

Article and Sample No.		Adulteration.			Action Taken.
Milk	24 ...	Fat deficient	8·0%	...	“Appeal to Cow” sample.
”	26 ...	”	5·0%	...	Deficient in fat.
”	28 ..	”	8·0%	...	Letter of caution from Town Clerk.
”	44 }	”	3·0%	...	Penalty of £2 imposed.
”	45 }	”	7·0%	...	
”	46 }	Non-fatty solids deficient	...	...
”	53 ...	Fat deficient	12·0%	...	“Appeal to Cow.” Letter of caution
”	49 ...	”	6·0%	...	from Town Clerk.
”	59 ...	”	12·0%	...	“Appeal to Cow.” Letter of caution
”	60 ..	”	22·0%	...	

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

There were 167 inspections made under this Act, especially regarding sanitary conveniences and washing facilities. The following action was taken during the year:—

Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	20
Exemption certificates granted	...	...	...	...	...	67

The remainder are chiefly premises in use during the season only, and will be dealt with as early as possible.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM. SECTION 36, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925, EXTENDED BY PROVISIONAL ORDER, 1930.

There were 47 persons on the register as manufacturers of ice cream. Eighty-two visits of inspection were made. Several verbal notices were given, otherwise the businesses were carried on satisfactorily.

Twenty-eight specimens were taken and examined for bacteria, with the following results:—

Low bacteria count	...	...	...	...	...	27
High bacteria count	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bacillus coli absent from 1-100 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bacillus coli present in 1-100 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	10

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

With one exception the whole of the slaughtering within the borough is now carried out in the slaughter-house belonging to the Market Hall Company situated in Wrea Lane, which facilitates inspection. One private slaughter-house situated in Lownsborough Yard, Longwestgate, was demolished in December last. The only remaining one is at Wheatcroft.

Six hundred and thirty-seven inspections were made during the year either at the time of slaughtering or shortly after.

No notices were served. Any infringement of the bye-laws was corrected immediately after verbal notice.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following articles of food have been surrendered by the owners, for the purpose of destruction, being unfit for human food:—

Articles	Weight—Tons.	cwt.	st.	lbs.	ozs.
16 beast carcasses	3	9	7	10	0
11 sheep and lamb carcasses ...	0	4	6	5	0
Beef (parts of carcasses)	0	19	8	0	0
Mutton (parts of carcasses) ...	0	0	5	11	0
Beast offal	7	5	2	1	0
Sheep offal	1	2	6	5	0
Pig offal	0	18	1	8	0
Horse flesh	0	0	14	0	0
Cucumbers	0	0	0	10	0
9 tins of meat	0	0	3	3	8
Total	14	3	7	11	8

Three magistrates' orders were obtained.

All condemned meat was removed to Newham's Tallow Works, Cross Street, and rendered down for commercial tallow; and all offals, after being covered with disinfectant, were buried at the Corporation Tip, Seamer Road.

MEAT REGULATIONS.

One hundred and seventy-one visits of inspection were made to shops and stores where meat was kept or stored. Two written notices were served. In a number of instances the occupiers' attention was called to the lack of proper waste receptacles, and these were provided at once.

SECTION 32, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925. INFLATION OF CARCASSES.

All butchers were reminded of the requirements of this Section and no offence was found to have occurred during the year.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are 16 premises in the town on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold. All were inspected during the year, and 11 samples taken for analysis. All the samples were found to be clean, and complied with the requirement of the Rag Flock Acts.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	71	1	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	348	8	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	415	2	...
Total	834	11	...

HOUSING ACTS, 1925 and 1930.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Altogether 236 inspections were made, and the following premises were reconditioned and put into a proper state of repair on the service of informal notices:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Lancaster Street.
 Nos. 27, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, James Street.
 No. 17, Wheatcroft.
 Nos. 43 and 45, Princess Street.
 Nos. 176, 178 and 180, Falsgrave Road.
 Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Lower Clark Street.
 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 26, Bedford Street.
 No. 31, Castle Road.
 Nos. 2 and 7, Rosevale Terrace.
 Nos. 1, 8, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 51, Nelson Street.
 No. 2, Porretts Lane.
 No. 8, Ewart Street.

The work was carried out after the service of statutory notices (Section 17, Housing Act, 1930) at:

Nos. 164, 166, 168 and 170, Falsgrave Road.

The above dwelling houses are irrespective of those dealt with under the Public Health Acts.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

REGINALD H. STEPHENSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year 1935:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	581
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2643
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	259
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	259
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	163
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	69

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	274
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	142
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	121
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	0

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The average quality of the milk sold in Scarborough continues to be poor. The fat and non-fatty solids should average 3.7 per cent. and 8.9 per cent. respectively. The average figures for Scarborough last year were 3.41 and 8.74.

Of 62 samples sent to the borough analyst, 10, i.e. 16%, were below the moderate limit set by the Ministry of Agriculture. This figure is more than twice that for the country as a whole during the five years 1930-1934. The following table compares the figures for Scarborough and for England and Wales during these five years.

Percentage of milk samples adulterated:—

				Scarborough.		England and Wales.		
1930	...	...	...	24%	(22)	...	6.6	(6.3)
1931	...	...	...	22%	(22)	...	6.4	(6.1)
1932	...	...	...	17%	(15)	...	7.3	(6.9)
1933	...	...	...	17%	(17)	...	7.7	7.3
1934	...	...	...	26%	(22)	...	7.2	6.8
1930-34	...	...	...	22%	(19)	...	7.0	6.7
1935	...	...	...	16%	14	...	—	—

The figures in brackets are exclusive of "appeal to cow" samples which may be expected to be poor, being taken at farms to which poor milk has been traced.

It appears from this table that adulteration of the milk sold in Scarborough is two to three times the average. That this should continue year after year is not a credit to the town.

CLEANLINESS.

One hundred and two samples of new milk sold in the town were submitted to the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough, for examination of their bacterial content. As a standard with which to compare the results we may take the standard laid down for "Grade A" milk, which must not contain more than 200,000 germs in a cubic centimetre, and must not contain bacillus coli (a manure derived germ) in 1/100 cubic centimetre. Taking this standard, which any clean producer ought to have no difficulty in attaining, it was found that 89 samples (87 per cent.) did in fact reach it, 13 (13 per cent.) did not. This was a further slight advance from the previous year's greatly improved figure.

Of those which did not, one was bacterially very dirty, i.e., contained more than 300,000 germs per c.c. and an excessive number of manure derived germs. This was from a farm in the borough.

The following table shews how these figures compare with those for previous years:—

		Number of Samples examined.	Number up to Grade A Standard.	Number below Grade A Standard but not very dirty.	Number very dirty.
1927	...	70	23 (33%)	35 (50%)	12 (17%)
1928	...	40	14 (35%)	22 (55%)	4 (10%)
1929	...	68	29 (43%)	17 (25%)	22 (32%)
1930	...	50	28 (56%)	19 (38%)	3 (6%)
1931	...	52	37 (71%)	14 (27%)	1 (2%)
1932	...	84	48 (57%)	35 (42%)	1 (1%)
1933	...	87	51 (59%)	29 (33%)	7 (8%)
1934	...	54	46 (85%)	7 (13%)	1 (2%)
1935	...	102	89 (87%)	12 (12%)	1 (1%)

Forty-three samples of "certified milk," 1 of "grade A (T.T.)," 4 of "pasteurised milk," and 4 of "grade A" milk were also examined and found to be up to the required standards.

Ninety-three samples of milk sold in the town were examined biologically for tubercle bacilli. Three ungraded milks were found positive. The remainder, including 8 "certified," 1 "grade A (T.T.)," 2 "pasteurised" and 2 "grade A" were negative.

SECTION F.—PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL
OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of notifications of the different infectious diseases received, and the case rates for some of them per 1,000 living in respect of Scarborough and of England and Wales.

DISEASE.	Cases notified.	Total Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Case rate per 1,000 living.	
				Scarborough	England and Wales.
Small-pox .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	65	...	57	1·56	2·96
Diphtheria	49	1	48	1·18	1·60
Enteric Fever	3	...	2	0·07	0·04
Puerperal Fever.....	4	4	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	11	...	...	0·26	0·42
Pneumonia (Primary)	17	24	...	} 0·53	} 1·15
„ (Influenzal)	5	4	...		
Encephalitis Lethargica .. . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis .. . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis .. . . .	...	...	...	...	...

The rates for Purperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population.

		Scarborough.	E. & W.
Rates per 1,000 total births	}	Puerperal fever ...	7.4 3.60
(i.e., live and still births)		Puerperal pyrexia	5.5 9.44
		Totals ...	12.9 13.04

Diphtheria and scarlet fever antitoxic sera are kept at the Health Office and at the Central Police Station for the use of practitioners in cases of these diseases and puerperal fever.

The Registrar has kindly given me the following figures for the year:—

Births.	Died Un-vaccinated.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Exempted.	Removals and postponements
615	44	125	1	414	19

Sucessful vaccinations are 20 per cent. and exemptions 67 per cent. of the total number of births.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases are reported from the schools by the head teachers, and the Medical Officer of Health is thus kept informed of the total numbers occurring.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Particulars of some of these are set out in the following table:—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified. *														Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.												
																Total.												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	0	1			2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	Total	
Scarlet fever .....	...	1	2	5	3	24	14	5	9	1	...	...	*65	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	2	2	4	2	3	14	11	4	5	2	...	...	49	48	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia—																												
Primary .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	2	2	4	*17	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	12	24
Influenzal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	†5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The age of one of these cases is not known.

† " three "

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The demand for this fell away. The fact that there was only one death from diphtheria during the year seems to have lulled parents into a false sense of security. The immunisation clinic was started at the end of 1933. By the end of 1935, 1,107 children had been immunised and 233 found to be schick negative and not in need of immunisation, a total of 1,340. This includes 182 children under school age. The method used has been three subcutaneous injections of 1 c.c. of T.A.F. at fortnightly intervals. More than 99% of the previously schick positive children who have been re-tested after their three injections have been found to have become schick negative.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
3	3	...	3	...	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths during 1934 are given in the following table:—

	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
20	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
25	2	1	1	1	3	3	...	...
35	2	3	1	1	1	2	...	...
45	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	..
55	2	1	...	...	4	1	...	...
65	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	12	9	2	2	15	11	2	3

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS,
1925.

So far there has been no occasion to take any action under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action has been taken under this Section.

METEOROLOGY.

SUNSHINE.—The sunshine observations are taken with a Campbell-Stokes recorder. In most favourable circumstances sunshine can be recorded when the sun is 3" above the horizon, i.e., 20 minutes after sunrise or 20 minutes before sunset; but this implies a very clear atmosphere. In general, for half an hour at either end of a fine day there is no trace of a burn on the sunshine card, so that the effective length of the "possible" duration of "bright sunshine" is normally about an hour less than the "length of day." The sunshine recorder is situated in the Alexandra Gardens.

RAINFALL.—A 5" Gauge is used, the rim of which is 13" off the ground. It is situated about 50 feet from the South side of the Town Hall.

A. E. PICKUP,

Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, YEAR 1935.

1935	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit			Rain				Bright Sunshine		Wind	Mean Pressure	
	Means of		Absolute Maximum and Minimum	Total Fall	Most in a day	1 MM. or more		Total	Prevailing Direction	At Mean Sea Level		
	A Max.	B Min.				Days	Nights			In HG.	Mb.	
JANUARY ...	45.8	37.5	54	2.38	61	9	9	10	42.2	N.W.	30.142	1023.0
FEBRUARY ...	47.8	37.9	55	3.26	83	22	5	9	47.2	N.W., W.	29.634	1003.5
MARCH ...	50.5	39.5	61	0.62	16	5	1	5	106.1	S.E.	30.142	1020.7
APRIL...	51.2	40.5	60	2.29	58	6	4	12	131.2	N.W.	29.719	1007.4
MAY ...	53.2	42.4	63	1.10	28	10	3	3	167.8	N.W.	30.173	1021.8
JUNE ...	65.4	51.1	78	2.04	52	9	7	7	199.1	N.W., S., S.E.	29.873	1011.6
JULY ...	69.5	54.9	81	0.51	13	8	1	1	257.1	N.W.	30.072	1018.4
AUGUST ...	70.2	55.5	83	1.24	31	17	1	5	206.1	N.W.	29.961	1014.5
SEPTEMBER ...	64.2	50.4	71	3.61	92	28	5	10	157.7	N.W., S.W.	29.757	1007.7
OCTOBER ...	55.6	44.2	62	3.91	99	16	7	13	100.3	S.W.	29.747	1007.3
NOVEMBER...	49.3	40.4	56	4.25	108	28	8	12	43.6	S.E.	29.632	1003.5
DECEMBER...	42.8	35.3	47	2.48	63	14	6	12	52.5	N.W.	29.606	1002.5
YEAR ...	55.5	44.1	83	27.69	703	28	57	97	1510.9	N.W.	29.872	1011.8
AVERAGE 1926-35	55.1	43.9		26.1	664				1396.7			

A. E. PICKUP, OBSERVER.

